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Rainfall 0.00 inch.

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February 21, 1919. Temperature 53.

February 21, 1919. Temperature 57.

No. 17,894.

二月二十日一千九百一十九年二月二十日

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 21, 1919.

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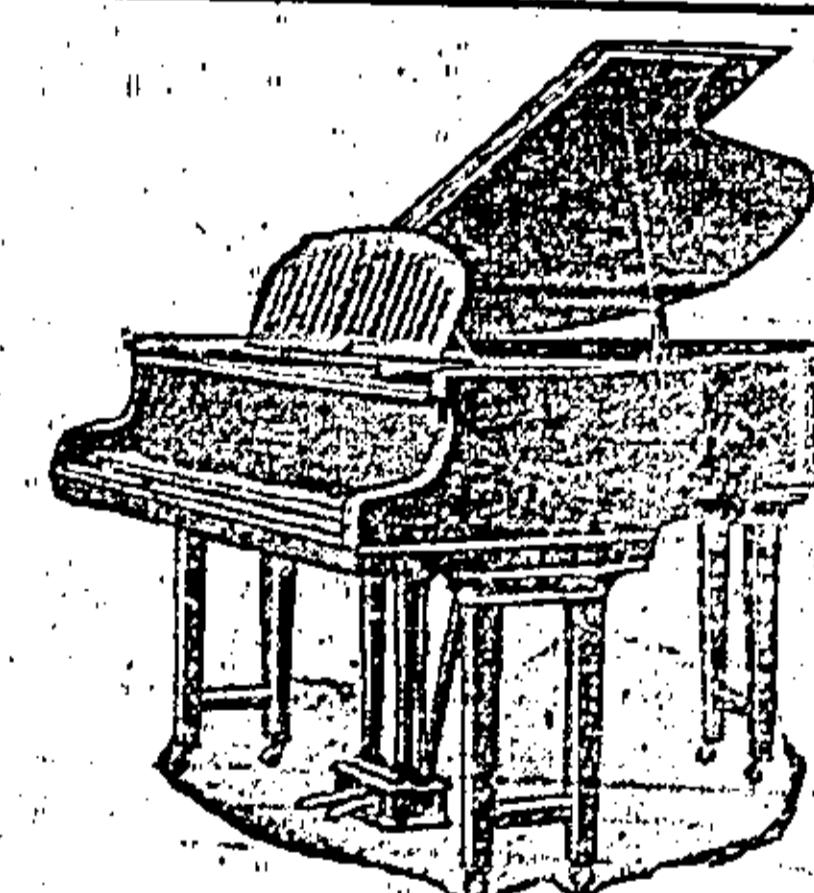
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## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

### AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Feb. 18.  
Paris learns from Vienna that the results of the elections, besides showing a Socialist success, constitute a victory for the advocates of union with Germany.

### GERMANY AND FRANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.  
The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that Rantau told the Cabinet he wanted to resign because it was impossible to continue his foreign policy "while France was notoriously aiming at a resumption of hostilities." However, Rantau is remaining in office in deference to the wishes of the Cabinet.

### POLES AND UKRANIANS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.  
Warsaw reported yesterday that the inter-Allied commission is sending an Allied delegation to Lemberg to endeavour to arrange an armistice between the Poles and the Ukrainians. The Poles with only 3,000 regular troops and a few guns are defending Lemberg most valiantly against the Ukrainians, who are well equipped with Austrian artillery. Polish women and children are participating in the fighting. Many Polish soldiers have no greatcoats, and there are 42 degrees of frost.

### THE HONOUR OF GERMANY.

LONDON, Feb. 17.  
In the German National Assembly, according to a message received at Bale, the Independent Socialist Herr Haase urged compromise with the Poles. Herr Noske, the Minister for National Defence, declared that the honour of Germany must be defended at all costs against Polish imperialism. There were large quantities of food-stuffs at Posen which the big landowners of Poland had furnished to Germany. It was difficult to foresee how Germany could pass through her present difficulties unless these supplies could be obtained. Herr Noske affirmed that the soldiers' councils were endeavouring to prevent volunteers going to fight the Poles.

There was applause at this from the Independent Socialists, whom Herr Noske indignantly rebuked.

### BOLSHEVIKS LOSING.

LONDON, Feb. 18.  
Odessa reports that General Denikin's forces have reached the Caspian, having advanced 350 versts in twelve days, taken 31,000 prisoners, 95 cannon, eight armoured trains, and a huge quantity of other material. The official despatch states that the wagonloads of booty cover thirty versts of the railway line. The Red Army, numbering close on 100,000, was smashed. The victory enables General Denikin to turn his attention to the Don front, where the position has been precarious.

Gen. Berthelot, commanding the French forces in the near east, has arrived at Odessa from Constantza.

### SERB AND SLOVENE CLAIMS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.  
A communiqué from Paris says representatives explained the territorial claims of the Serbs, Slovaks and Croats respectively. It was decided to submit the question of frontiers claimed, with the exception of those in which Italy is directly interested, to a commission.

### ALLIES IN NORTHERN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 18.  
President Wilson has notified the U.S. Minister for War that the Supreme War Council is directing its steps to improve the Allied military situation in northern Russia.

### FRANCE'S FINANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.  
The Finance Minister, M. Klotz, making a statement in the Chamber to the Budget Committee said France's civil and military expenditure in 1918 totalled 50,000,000,000 francs, but the public wealth was considerably increased, exchange had improved, and the discount rate was lowered. The Government's financial policy included, firstly, to demand from the enemy the payment of the whole of this debt, with guarantees; secondly, a tax on capital. The establishment of a financial section of the League of Nations was being considered.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONALISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.  
Cape Town reports on Feb. 17 that the Admiral offered the Nationalists a passage in a warship.

(This refers to the delegates of the Nationalist party led by Gen. Hertzog, who wished to go to Paris, but who were left behind when the crew of the steamer refused to sail with them.)

### MAY NOW TRADE WITH LEVANT.

LONDON, Feb. 17.  
The Press Bureau announces that the Board of Trade authorises, under certain existing restrictions, the resumption of trade with Turkey, including Turkey in Europe, Asia Minor, Armenia, Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Bulgaria. Trade with the Russian Black Sea ports may also be resumed.

LONDON, Feb. 17.  
The Press Bureau adds, in connection with the resumption of Black Sea trade, that the Department of Overseas Trade offers facilities to British traders to send representatives to southern Russia in the hope of fostering trade.

Several British steamship lines are already arranging for the resumption of their services.

### LABOUR.

LONDON, Feb. 17.  
The formation of a National Peace Conference is officially confirmed. It will probably meet before the end of the month to deal with disputes as wages, hours, and conditions of employment. Proliferating will also be discussed. The sittings are to be held in public. The announcement is hailed with general satisfaction, even in extremist circles.

BERNE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 17.  
Interviewed by Reuter on his return from Berne Conference Mr. A. Henderson said the delegates required the German Majority Socialists clearly to acknowledge that they had acted wrongly in supporting the Government.

The conference decisively confirmed the view of the great bulk of Allied workers that a German victory would have meant the defeat of liberty and democracy in Europe.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SCHEME.

LONDON, Feb. 18.  
A communiqué from Paris says the International Labour Legislation Commission yesterday agreed that each state be represented at an annual labour conference by two delegates for the government and one each for the employers and work-people, each delegate having one vote.

### ITALY'S CLAIMS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.  
The Yugo-Slav representatives have informed M. Clemenceau that they are willing to submit their differences with Italy to the arbitration of President Wilson.

### THE SHOOTING OF CLEMENCEAU.

LONDON, Feb. 19.  
Paris reports that M. Clemenceau was shot at five times on entering his automobile, and that he was wounded in the head.

LATER.  
He was shot in the shoulder and back, but not in the head. His condition, seemingly, is not dangerous.

### MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

LONDON, Feb. 19.  
The King has telegraphed to M. Clemenceau as follows: "I am shocked to hear of the dastardly attack upon you this morning, earnestly trust your injuries are not serious, and that thanks to your splendid energy and courage you will soon be restored to health to continue your great and valued efforts for France and the Allies."

### SMUGGLING REVOLVER CARTRIDGES.

A novel and ingenious mode of concealing ammunition was revealed when a Chinese from Australia was arrested on the Praia yesterday. In a wooden case, secreted in holes drilled inside the sides, 131 rounds of revolver ammunition were brought to light. The holes were drilled parallel to the surface of the wood, and were not detected until the case was broken up. A \$100 fine was imposed, but the clever smuggler, Mr. R. E. Lindell, was released.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

### HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

THE HAGUE, February 18th.  
The Foreign Minister, replying to a question in Parliament regarding the Belgian demands on the left bank of the Scheldt, said that the Dutch Minister in Paris had been instructed to inform the Peace Conference that the questions affecting Holland should not be discussed without Holland's case being heard. Any demand for a cession of any part of Dutch territory will be met with a decisive refusal.

### THE LATE SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

LONDON, February 18th.  
All the papers pay a tribute to the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier's services to the Empire.

OTTAWA, February 18th.  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier passed away quietly. His wife was by his bedside. There are many signs of mourning amongst all parties. A state funeral has been arranged.

### CENSORSHIP CLUNG TO.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government decided that it was impossible at present to end the censorship.

Mr. Kiley drew attention to the fact that cables to America were not censored while those to Australia were censored. Mr. Bonar Law replied that he was not aware of that but that the matter had been carefully considered with a view to making relaxation complete and compatible with the public interest.

### CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that Government was considering the question of the liberation of conscientious objectors but was not prepared to give preference to this class before the general demobilisation of the army. (Loud cheers.)

### SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONALISTS.

CAPETOWN, February 17th.  
The Nationalist Republican Deputation are endeavouring to secure passage for Europe by a non-British ship, at the earliest possible date.

### ALIENS TO BE KEPT OUT.

LONDON, February 18th.  
In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Shortt, Home Secretary, stated that the Bill dealing with the deportation and exclusion of undesirable aliens would be introduced shortly. If it was true that over 20,000 enemies and other aliens were as present at Rotterdam with the object of returning to England as soon as peace was signed, his present adequate powers for excluding aliens would be used.

### AERIAL NAVIGATION BILL.

LONDON, February 18th.  
In the House of Commons, Major-General Seely, moving the second reading of the Aerial Navigation Bill, explained that its object was to restore civilian flying rights under regulations solely designed to protect the general public. He said the Associated Powers had made considerable progress respecting the question of the regulation of aerial navigation concerning which a Conference would be held at Paris shortly.

### ITALY'S CLAIMS.

PARIS, December 18th.  
Telegrams from Rome state that Italy declined to accept the Jugo-Slav scheme of arbitration on February 17th.

### A COMMONSENSE BILL.

LONDON, February 18th.  
In the House of Commons, a Bill abolishing the necessity for the re-election of Ministers after appointment to office was read a second time.

LATER.  
During the Committee stage the Government accepted an amendment in the re-election of Ministers Bill limiting freedom from re-election to a period of nine months after a General Election.

### SUGAR.

LONDON, February 17th.  
The Food Controller has revoked the order prohibiting dealing in sugar outside the United Kingdom except under a permit.

### RUSSIAN SITUATION.

PARIS, February 17th.  
The Supreme War Council, to-day, lengthily considered the Russian situation.

Responsible British circles think that the Associated Powers will probably decide to renew the invitation to the various Russian Governments to meet again. Moreover, the invitation will stipulate a short time-limit and insist upon their compliance with the spirit of the Prinkipo Conference.

STOCKHOLM, February 18th.  
A message from Helsingfors stated that differences have arisen between the Soviet Government in Moscow, headed by Lenin, which is willing to come to terms with the Allies, owing to the hopeless economic situation, and the Soviet at Petrograd, headed by M. Trotsky and M. Zinovieff, which energetically protests against the Bolshevik occupation of the Ukraine offers a possibility of procuring bread and fuel.

BOLSHEVIKS SUSTAIN SEVERE DEFEATS.

Reports from Kiev state that the Ukrainians severely defeated the Bolsheviks twenty kilometres from Kiev, and elsewhere in the Ukraine.

(Continued on Page 10.)

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AND

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of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to  
families on application to  
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add: "PALACE".  
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AND SURVEYOR  
Public Auctions

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
on  
SATURDAY, February 22, 1919,  
commencing at 11 a.m.  
at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &  
Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.  
1761 Mild Steel Sheets 1" x 3" x 6'.  
167 Coil Galvanized Iron Wire.  
On view from Friday, 21st Inst.  
Terms—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1919.

on  
THURSDAY, February 27, 1919,  
commencing at 11 a.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
(for account of the concerned)  
310 cwt. Pan Head Rivets  
3" x 1" to 3"  
620 cwt. Pan Head Rivets  
1" x 1" to 3"  
590 cwt. Pan Head Rivets  
1" x 1" to 3"  
4½ tons Round Mild Steel Bars,  
3 1/16" x 16' 20"  
5 tons Round Mild Steel Bars,  
5 1/16" x 16' 20"  
Terms—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1919.

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagors to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock p.m. on MONDAY the 3rd March 1919 at his sales rooms Duddell Street Hongkong.

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section B of Marine Lot No 139 together with all messuages erections and buildings thereon now known as No 258 Des Voeux Road West.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 999 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease of Marine Lot 199.

The annual Crown Rent \$21.00 For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MR. S. W. TSO,  
Solicitor for the Mortgagors  
or the undersigned.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1919.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale of  
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY  
situate at Victoria, Hongkong  
and known as 38 Tung Man Street  
To be sold by order of the Mortgagors  
BY  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

on  
THURSDAY, March 6, 1919,  
at 3 p.m.  
by  
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
At his Sales Rooms in Duddell Street,  
Victoria, Hongkong.

Particulars of the above mentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria, Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as Section C. of I. L. 1958 with the buildings thereon known as No. 38 Tung Man Street.

The property is held for the residue of the term of 999 years from the 26th day of June 1843 created therein by the Crown Lease of Land Lot No. 1958.

The area of the said piece or parcel of ground is 976 square feet or thereabouts and the proportion of the Crown Rent payable in respect thereof is \$7.90 per annum.

For further particulars of the property and Conditions of Sale apply to

Mr. E. L. AGASSIZ,  
Solicitor for the Vendor  
24, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong,  
or to  
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer,  
Duddell Street, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, February 20, 1919.

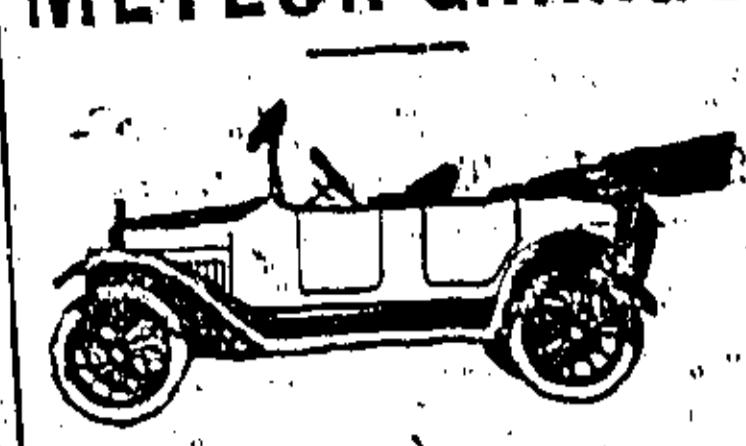
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also packets of 10's

## HIGHER POLICE PAY.

## CHINESE LUMBER COMPANY FAILS.

## BURMA PONIES.

The Burma Government, in the course of a resolution, outlines a proposal for the control of horse and pony racing.

## ALIENS IN LONDON.

As the result of a house-to-house canvass in the borough of Stepney it has been discovered that there are about 40,000 persons, who, by reason of being aliens, are not entitled to be placed on the Parliamentary register.

## GERMAN MINES.

News is to hand from Colombo that a fleet of mine-sweepers which has been engaged in keeping clear of the Ceylon waters have swept up a minefield off Cape Comorin. The location of the minefield was communicated by the Germans in compliance with the armistice treaty.

## SUGGESTIONS NEEDED.

A notification in the "Burma Gazette" states that it is open to all officers in Government service if they so desire to forward any suggestion they may wish to make on the scheme of constitutional reform for Burma. What about extending the same to the local Civil servants?

## MISSING.

The naval authorities in Colombo say that the Government-chartered vessel "Kum Chaw," which was on its way from Rangoon with cargoes for Ceylon and Burma, must be regarded as lost, there being no trace of her since she started on her journey in the beginning of December.

A British sloop and other vessels have searched the Bay, but have not discovered any sign of the "Kum Chaw," nor come across any wreckage.

## A LONELY MAN.

The distinction of being the lone Britisher in the world to-day is claimed by Mr. Davies. He lives on an island belonging to the French possessions just north of the Tropic of Capricorn, in mid-Pacific Ocean, many thousands of miles from the Australian continent. There are only three other white men on the island, which is forty miles long and twenty miles broad. But these three are Frenchmen. But there is just one man in the world who probably feels lonelier than Mr. Davies. And that man is the ex-Kaiser.

## THE WORD "RELIABLE".

Such a master of good English is it sad to find Mr. Asquith using the odious word "reliable." Its popularity in its country of origin, the United States, does not justify its use here. Its termination ought only to be used with words derived from the Latin and it is very doubtful whether "rely" satisfies this condition, and as the word must be followed by "on" the correct combination would be "relied on," and nobody would dare to use that.

Above all, there is always ready for use the good old English synonym "trustworthy," as expressive as it is correct.

WING-ROSE

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Linens

SAMPLES WILLINGLY.

## DEATH.

WALTERS.—At the French Convent Hospital, Hongkong, on the 20th inst., Kathleen Eileen Walters nee Lysaght. Age 38. Funeral will pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m. to-day.

## The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1919.

## CALIGULA.

The verdict of history cannot always be right in the case of individuals. How could it? It has to depend upon the passionate verdicts of the time. That stupid convention which makes it bad form to speak ill of the dead probably originated in primitive man's fear of the spirit of the departed. It would be better to stop speaking ill of the living, and to let the dead lump it. How far this convention affects historical opinion of individuals is not clear. There are many it has not saved. A recent cinema play in Hongkong has been rubbing it in to poor old Gaius Caesar, who may not have been quite so utter a wretch as he is painted. He is best known by his nickname of Caligula, which he got by clumping about in infantry boots in his father's camp on the Rhine. Brought up in a camp, among soldiers, accompanying their expeditions, once into Syria, no one could reasonably expect Caligula to be a Sunday School teacher. When we remember that all his relatives were murdered, and that he had to save his own skin by flattering Tiberius, we should be prepared to allow for some slight twist of character. That he afterwards ascended the throne amidst the rejoicings of the people is nothing. Not enough, that is to say, to make a grateful and a good man of him. Because he must have known that it wasn't a particularly healthy thing to do. Taking them by and large, the Cæsars of those times didn't last so long, as the knaves of this, and the "rejoicings of the people" were certainly no more of a guarantee of security than

they are to-day. Then he had a severe illness. History, unaided by medical science, is again handicapped. Caligula recovered, but how do we know that he was responsible for his subsequent actions? Some obscure organic defect is often all the difference between what we call a good man and a bad man. One historian says he was extravagant, cruel, and profligate. How does he know? He wasn't there. Even so, these were hardly vices in a Roman emperor. Extravagance he could afford, cruelty was natural to the times, and profligacy was expected of him. That he repented his treasury by killing his wealthier subjects is not really so heinous as it sounds. Our friend Mr. McGuigan might say (and we feel sure he will forgive us if we have misread his standpoint) that it is much worse to go on killing the poorer subjects for gain, which is a process still going on in a country we know of. If Mr. McGuigan will not commit himself so far, we will. We do. Caligula was an amateur compared to Capitoli. Another indictment is that he bestowed the priesthood upon his horse Incitatus. This is stupid. If Incitatus was a good horse, we see no harm in it. We have known more than one priest who was a bit of an ass. It shows that Caligula had a sense of humour, and no man with that is wholly bad. As for the poor dear Christian girl at the Picture Play, that is not history: it is merely the kinma man's notion of painting the lily of vice. The stonach is lord and master of the world, and Lust is, so to speak, the Crown-Prince. So, it was in Caligula's day, and so it is still. So, probably, it will be. The difference between Caligula and the modern bad man is due to the change in public ideas of right and wrong. The Roman Emperor could do openly what his modern equal must do secretly. That which is hidden is quite all right, and there is nothing more respectable than hypocrisy. In the year 39 Caligula set out to raid and loot the Germans, the people who have no sense of humour. This, we presume, should be accounted unto him for righteoussness. Perhaps, the one thing Caligula is best known by is his famous remark that he wished the whole Roman people had only one head, that he might cut it off at a single stroke. This has been repeated over and over as a proof of malignity. It really is in his favour. It is the remark of a philosopher and a humorist. Mark Twain has practically said it of the whole human race. We in turn would rather like to see the British people with but one head—not that we might cut it off—but so that it would be easier to get something into it. There is nothing more exasperating than a people which is apathetic and obtuse to ideas.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar demand rate remains unchanged at 31.11-16.

Canton merchants have formed a militia body, and elected Mr. Kan King-fun as commander.

The Canton police now forbid men and women to sit together at theatrical performances.

In another column to-day is an advertisement for a lost terrier, which, appropriately enough was last seen in Barker Road.

The third of Wiseman's dinner dances since the introduction of their enlarged dancing pavilion will be held to-night.

Local steamship offices are finding it impossible to accommodate the large number of people wishing to go to America.

One case of diphtheria and three of small-pox are on, to-day's return of communicable disease. The small-pox patients are from the Philippines.

Shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are here reminded that their meeting takes place at the City Hall at noon to-morrow.

The Postmaster General might note that the sale of War Bond note tickets is closed. We notice that letters are still "chopped" with the exhortation to buy them.

Capt. E. B. Green and Mr. J. Gibson will play an exhibition game of billiards (500 up) at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, to-morrow night, commencing at 8.30 sharp.

Where they used to get 15 catties of rice for a dollar, Chinese housekeepers now get only nine. The price has just gone up again, at Canton, about 40 or 50 cents a picul.

America's participation in the war, from April 1917, until the armistice, cost the American people approximately \$22,539,986,000, over \$10,000,000,000 of which was spent in the last six months of the war.

Canton shipments on Feb. 18 were 150 packages of cassia for Port Said, two of old embroideries, 315 packages of tobacco leaves, mostly for London, 25 of cowhides, 300 of matting, and 725 of palmleaf fans for New York.

The Constitutional General at Chekiang sent a gunboat to Canton to business. At Boca Tigris it was goodness knows how, arrested by the troops there. Now the General is writing to his subordinate to let her go. This seems illustrative.

A Chinese employed in the kitchen of the "Astor House" Hotel was caught by the hotel watchman serving a basket of meat. Madame Flint, the hotel proprietress, appeared in Court to give evidence, and the thief was sent to jail for four weeks.

Lieutenant W. P. Meldrum, R.N.R., who has been appointed as Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, is a member of the Executive Council of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, and an officer in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services (Limited).

Mr. J. A. Wilson, a black fox exporter of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, recently arrived at Yokohama on the Africa Maru with a crate containing 14 black foxes of an especially rare variety. These animals are worth \$2,500 a pair and are on their way to Kabafuto Island (northern Japan) where they are to form the nucleus of a black fox farm. Mr. Wilson also brought 8 mink and a mink farm will also be begun.

The "Colombia," P.M. S.S. Co., arrived in port yesterday afternoon from San Francisco, via Shanghai and Manila. A remarkable trip is reported, inasmuch as there was not one case of influenza aboard the whole trip. A ship recently arriving here had had eighteen deaths from influenza en route, from San Francisco. There were three deaths on this trip of the "Colombia," one from old age, the other two from other causes. The "Colombia" will leave here for the return trip to America on the 26th of February.

"Shipping and Engineering" records the death, at the Shanghai Hospital on February 8, of Mr. Shea-Lawlor, chief officer of the China Merchants' Kungping. Mr. Lawlor, who was 51 years of age, had been in poor health for nearly a year, having undergone a serious operation in Singapore while serving in the South with his ship and was invalidated to Shanghai. He was in command of Messrs. Bradley's Nanshan for some time, losing her in the Hainan Straits, after which he served in the Indo-China S.N. Co. and later joined the China Merchants. He was the author of a book on Star Finding in Cloudy Weather, by means of the bearing and altitude and had contributed several papers to current navigation.

## BILLIARDS.

## THE SOLDIERS' CLUB CUP.

## STAFF &amp; DEPTS. WIN FINAL.

To general surprise the Soldiers' Club Cup this year has been won by the Staff & Departments. This trophy had been created for the Manchester Regt. Starling last night with a lead of 44 points, the Staff & Depts. first player was Staff Sgt. Gibbons, and he was opposed by Captain Good. The Staff expected to lose this match and they did by 87, their leading being reduced to 78. The next pair were Staff Sgt. Stanley and C.S.M. Keenan, Manchester. Excitement was intense now. Both players did their best, Keenan scoring a 27 break that looked promising. Stanley played by the more consistently and won by 38, restoring the lead to 65. The last pair were Sgt. Major Sainsbury, Staff & Depts. and Go. Sgt. Major Goodman, Manchester. On this pair depended the distinction of the cup. Goodman's reputation is well known. With a deficit of 65 the Manchester fully expected Goodman to make the good. Sainsbury, however, played so well that the issue was soon placed beyond doubt, the Staff man losing at the finish by only 10 points. The Staff & Departments thus win the trophy by 48 points. There was a large crowd at the final and plenty of enthusiasm. The best break last night were: Sainsbury, 29; 17, 16, 16; Goodman, 29, 17, 16, 16; Keenan, 27; Captain Good, 19; Staff Sgt. Stanley, 18. Final scores:

Sgt. Hall	144
Drummer Hooper	109
Sgt. Bell	200
1st. Col. Harvey	200
Sgt. Bird	200
Capt. Good	200
C.S.M. Keenan	182
C.S.M. Goodman	200
	1415

STAFF & DEPARTMENTS	
Staff Sgt. Sainsbury	200
S.Q.M.S. Sheriff	200
Staff Sgt. Stone	184
Capt. Lammer	170
Staff Sgt. Lyth	163
Staff Sgt. Gibbons	163
Staff Sgt. Stanley	200
S.M. Sainsbury	181
	1461

SELECTED TEAMS.	
H.K.F.C.—G. Rodger; F. W. Black, J. McCubbin; T. R. Chaelles, J. Stewart; J. D. Carriere; A. H. Clark; B. Pascoe, D. Reichelmann; H. McTavish; E. Riss.	
2nd DIV. H.K. LEAGUE.	
87th Co. R.G.A. v. South China Athletic Reserves. On the Navy ground at 3 p.m.	
Staff & Depts. v. 83rd Co. R.G.A. On the Military ground at 3 p.m.	

## HONGKONG CHAMPIONSHIP.

At the V.R.C. last night, Tai Ming Tak just managed to beat S. P. Law for four points. The game was not really so close as that indicates. Mr. Law was leading by 100 at the 300 mark, and then went to pieces, his opponent plodding along and scoring at every visit. Mr. Law's best breaks were 44 and 41. Mr. Tak's was a 36.

To-night there should be a hard contest between Sgt. Goodman and P. A. Yannovich.

## CRICKET.

## TO-MORROW'S MATCHES.

With three league and one friendly match down for disposal to-morrow, there will be no lack of choice for those who like to see a cricket match. The leaders, R.G.A., Craygengower and Civil Service are all engaged. If the Civil Service gain, the two points to-morrow their chances of the championship will be rosy. At the same time another win against Craygengower will enhance the prospects of the R.G.A.

Two of the slowly placed meet, Royal Engineers and Royal Navy, and on paper the R.E.'s team appears strong. They have just been strengthened by the inclusion of Major Taylor, a new arrival.

List of matches, selected teams, etc., follow:

## LEAGUE MATCHES.

C.R.C. v. Civil Service. On the C.R.C. ground at 2.15.

Craygengower v. R.G.A. On the Craygengower ground at 2.15.

Navy v. Royal Engineers. At Happy Valley at 2.15 p.m.

## FRIENDLY MATCH.

University v. Indian R.C. On the University ground at 2.45.

## SELECTED TEAMS.

C.R.C.—Ng Sze Kwong (captain), Yew, Man Tsin, Geo. Lee, H. Ching, Un Haw Fui, James Wong, Sin Man, Ping, Chow, Tat Cheong, Wong Po, Keung, C. P. Lee and Cheung Wing Kui.

R.G.A.—Lieuts. Sutherland, Colman and Tock, Sergeants Athorne, Talfourd and Drummond, Corp. Mann, Bomby, Sharman, Gunners Baines, Midshipman and Sharp, Craygengower—R. Basa (captain), F. Thompson, T. Ford, G. Marley, W. Hall, A. Argulli, U. Omar, L. Lammer, M. Abbas, S. Jex, A. Goldenberg.

Royal Engineers—Lie. Col. Colca.

Major Taylor, Capt. Welsh, Lieut. Raworth, Sgt. Heath, Cpl. Pascall, S. M. Jewsbury, 2nd Cpl. Waller, Lce-Cpl. Tenkes, Lce-Cpl. Lawrence, Spt. Purnell.

Indian R.C.—A. H. Rumjahn, G. C. Eardle, S. H. Ismail, A. A. Rumjahn, S. D. Ismail, A. J. Andrew, S. A. Ismail, E. Moodseen, N. M. Bur, J. D. Noria, E. Nazrin.

The Police at Tai O received information that there were arms in circulation about the locality, in the wrong hands, and acting on it, they searched a Chinese in Wing On Street, on the Island, and found two revolvers and a quantity of ammunition wrapped in a parcel. Certain statements made by him implicated two other Chinese, but as the evidence against them was considered unsatisfactory by the Magistrate, they were released, the arms being confiscated.

## MORE ARMS FOUND.

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## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

## "URSULA" PRIZE.

The third of the series of races for the above prize was sailed off on Wednesday evening last in a fresh Easterly breeze over the following course.—Start, from Murray Pier; Cuck Rock (S), Kowloon Rock (S), Meyers East Buoy (P).—Distance: 4.8 miles. The race resulted as follows:

Yacht.	Handicap	Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Ailsa	M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	
Scratch	6.04.10	6.04.10		
Bonita	"	6.03.35	6.08.35	
Daphne	"	6.06.09	6.06.09	
Halcyon	"	D.N.S.		
Ursula	2.24	D.N.S.		
Dawn	"	6.09.01	6.06.37	
Lysbeth	"	6.05.53	6.03.29	
Liza	"	D.N.S.		
Owl	2.48	6.19.11	6.16.47	
Gael	"	6.14.23	6.11.35	
Thecla	3.36	6.22.13	6.18.27	
Asthore	"			
Position.	Points for race.	Points to date		
(1) Lysbeth	16	27		
(2) Ailsa	14	39		
(3) Daphne	13	43		
(4) Dawn	12	38		
(5) Gael	11	34		
(6) Bonita	10	37		
(7) Thecla	9	17		
(8) Owl	8	27		
(9) Asthore	7	14		
— Liza	—	—		
— Halcyon	—	9		
— Ursula	—	—		

The result of the third of the series of Club Championship Races for the Cruiser Classes was decided last Sunday with the following results.

Course: Hongkong Island (S); distance, 24 miles.

## CHINESE RIG.

Yachts.	Handicap	Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Lady Jean	M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	
Scratch	D.N.S.			
Onone	9.38.41	9.38.41		
Nicole	8.00	8.56.40	8.48.40	
Dorothy	12.00	8.56.48	8.44.48	
Helen	12.00	D.N.S.		
Position.	Points for race.	Points to date		
(1) Dorothy	6	15		
(2) Nobe	4	12		
(3) Onone	3	12		
— Lady Jean	—	—		
— Helen	—	—		

## ENGLISH RIG.

Yacht.	Handicap	Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
La Cigale	M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	
Scratch	D.N.S.			
Vesper	24.00	D.N.F.	—	
Vera	38.00	D.N.S.	—	
Feathers	44.00	D.N.S.	—	
Irene	36.00	8.55.55	8.19.55	
Norseman	36.00	8.29.34	7.43.34	
Queen Bee	56.00	D.N.S.	—	
Mist	60.00	D.N.S.	—	
Position.	Points for race.	Points to date		
(1) Norseman	9	22		
(2) Irene	7	25		
Vera	—	12		
Feathers	—	9		
Mist	—	9		
Queen Bee	—	4		
La Cigale	—	—		
Vesper	—	—		

## UNITED SERVICE HOCKEY LEAGUE.

## LIST OF FIXTURES FOR SEASON 1918.

Jan: 29th. Staff and Depts. v. 83rd: Coy: R.G.A.  
Fri: Feb: 21st. S and D. v. H.K.D.C.  
Thurs: Feb: 27th. 88th: Coy: R.G.A.  
v. 83rd: Coy: R.G.A.  
Wed: March 5th. S and D. v. 88th: Coy: R.G.A.  
Thurs: March 6th. H.K.D.C. v. 83rd: Coy: R.G.A.  
Wrd: March 12th. 83rd: Coy: R.G.A. v. S and D.  
Thurs: March 13th. H.K.D.C. v. 88th: Coy: R.G.A.  
Wed: March 19th. H.K.D.C. v. S and D.  
Thurs: March 20th. 83rd: Coy: R.G.A. v. 88th: Coy: R.G.A.  
Wed: March 26th. 88th: Coy: R.G.A. v. S and D.  
Thurs: March 27th. 83rd: Coy: R.G.A. v. H.K.D.C.  
Mon: March 31st. 88th: Coy: R.G.A. v. H.K.D.C.

## HONGKONG ROPES.

The Consulting Committee and General Managers of the Hongkong Ropes Manufacturing Co., Ltd., recommend the payment of a final dividend of \$1.00 per share. \$80,000. A bonus of \$1.00 per share. \$60,000. Putting to Reserve Fund. \$70,000. And to Depreciation Account. \$20,000. And carrying forward. \$50,370.42. And in addition, a bonus of \$5.00 per share from the Reserve Fund. \$300,000.

## LABOUR AND OXFORD.

## INTERVIEW WITH PRINCIPAL OF RUSKIN COLLEGE.

"I think the object in contesting the University seats," said Mr. Sander-son Furniss, Principal of the Ruskin College, who was Labour candidate for Oxford University, to a "Daily News" representative recently, "is to show the interest of the Labour movement in education, and to assert its right to representation of the University constituencies."

"There has been a great change in the last two years at Oxford, especially among the younger members—and I should not be surprised to find the same at Cambridge—in the attitude to Labour questions. Branches of the Fabian Society have done a great deal to spread an interest in Labour questions and in Socialism generally."

"My own belief is that there are many people in the Universities who share the Labour view on education, and who sympathize with the Labour demand that the Universities should be made accessible to anyone who desires to acquire an educational standard without reference to his or her class or income."

"The same view holds good, I believe, in regard to social reconstruction as expressed in the Labour programme, 'Labour and the New Social Order.' Since the Labour Party decided to break from the Coalition there has been a much clearer cleaving between the two points of view." The Labour programme, it seems to me, is much clearer and more definite than anything the Prime Minister has put forward up to the present.

"I am securing a good deal of support from rather unexpected quarters, more particularly from the clergy and from the women."

"This is the first contested election at Oxford since 1888 and the first time Labour has entered a contest here. Convocation claims about 6,600 votes, and the new Act rendered possible an increase in the University of 16,000 voters, but owing to the fact being insufficiently made known, to the absence of many men at the front, and to a charge of £1 as a registration fee, only some 1,300, including 400 women, had been added to the electoral roll. Proportional representation will make the election additionally interesting, but it is difficult to predict how the experiment will work out."

## POISON GAS MARTYRS.

Of the deeds of self-sacrifice on the home front "none is more noteworthy than those of the small band of officers and N.C.O.s of the Royal Engineers—mostly chemists—who risked death by slow poisoning in their experiments to ensure that our troops should be equipped to withstand and beat German gas."

Lieut.-Col. Edward Frank Harrison, C.M.G., head of the department, who died recently, was warned repeatedly that unless he gave up the work he could not live 12 months. He refused. From 8 a.m. till 10 or 11 p.m. throughout the week, including Sundays, he was at his post. All the while he was absorbing gas in his experiments, and his lungs were becoming impregnated. When influenza seized him, he had not the strength to beat it off.

His staff shared the risks with him. The officers and N.C.O.s who had to test the effects of every kind of gas and every type of protective mask went day after day into sealed chambers containing concentrations of the gas. In the early days particularly, when about 15 men were engaged in this work in London and 20 in France, they never knew what the result would be.

All were poisoned in some degree, for sometimes a mask that appeared in theory to be perfect failed in this practical test, and the men had to get out of the gas chamber as best they could. At times they remained in these sealed chambers for hours ascertaining the relative merits of masks.

The Germans introduced poison gas on April 22, 1915, at Ypres. For eight months they used chlorine. Then they added phosgene, making a much more deadly combination. But by this time anything they might do had been anticipated and allowed for by the chemists of the Royal Engineers.

They had tested every gas and found the antidote. The cotton waste pad, known as the "black veil" respirator, had been succeeded by the hypo-helmet, and the latter in turn by the flamelet helmet, with a chemical impregnation giving protection against phosgene.

This helmet was introduced in August 1915—four months before the Germans used phosgene—and from that time Britain was always six months ahead of Germany in gas defensive and offensive preparations. Early in 1916 the large box respirator was supplied to specialist troops such as machine gunners and six months later the small box respirator was distributed to all troops. Of these respirators, 20,000,000 were made. Italy asked for them, and all her troops were supplied within two months. The result was that in the big attack in June, when the Australians crossed the Pilate and fired hundreds of thousands of gas shells, the Italians had only 2 men killed by gas.

## THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PACIFIC.

## INTERVIEW WITH PRINCIPAL OF RUSKIN COLLEGE.

During the course of the past fifty years the progress that Japan has made in the adoption of Western methods and ideas is very notable.

The development of her many industries and the huge navy and mercantile marine she has built gives us but a slight indication of what to expect from Japan in the near future should the same rate of progress be maintained. A study of the Far Eastern policy, as adopted and carried out by Japan, presents many features which, in themselves, are highly complicated. The lending to China of huge sums of money and her demands for certain South Sea Islands can have behind it all but one aim and ambition.

To be absolute dictator on the Pacific has been the dream of many countries in the past, and Japan appears to be making a bold bid for this coveted position. But before she can hope to see her ambitions realized, it is necessary for her to exert, in part, great control of China.

This, of course, would mean to Japan practically absolute control of the Far East and when this is assured part of her programme has been accomplished.

It is quite well known that enmity of a kind exists between Japan and China. This has been demonstrated even during the past few years. Why then should Japan take such a great interest in the affairs which concern China?

Undoubtedly Japan is the one to benefit by the gaining of greater influence in political circles and government departments.

By force of arms Japan cannot achieve her policy in China since the inevitable interference of the European Powers makes this impossible, so another policy has to be adopted and put into execution. The policy is now being carried out quietly and unostentatiously, and its ultimate achievement is a matter easy to foresee were the Western Powers and the United States content to let the prize slip from them.

The building by America of a huge mercantile marine must eventually be the cause of shattering Japan's present domination of the ocean commerce of the Pacific for, with a fleet of American-owned vessels operating on the Pacific, Japan must make great exertions if she is to hold her present position in the carriage of commerce, yet Japan's programme of the Treasury agreement provides could satisfy neither the interests of the country and its industries, nor the claims, in this respect diametrically opposed to national and industrial interests, of the trade unions themselves.

The question of the Caroline Islands and other pre-war German possessions in the South Seas, which Japan proposes to retain, has already attracted public notice and Australia has raised great objections to this. A scrutiny of a large scale chart of the Pacific makes it at once clear how valuable these islands would be to Japan both from a commercial point and in time of war.

This question of occupation it is to be hoped will be settled in a satisfactory manner at the Peace Conference in Europe and indications point to a settlement that will be disappointing to Japan.

Up to the present the Japanese programme has in every way been most successful but her future plans are vast in the extreme, extending as they do over the mighty bosom of the Pacific and embracing a commercial control in Eastern waters and internal China hitherto undreamed of.

When we consider Japan's present influential sway in China and the vastness of her resources, built up as a result of the war, the position of dictator on the Pacific and control of Far Eastern affairs appears to be well within her reach.

The battle for commercial supremacy is one, however, in which both Great Britain and America are keenly interested and the struggle for supremacy cannot fail to be to the benefit of China which will profit by the expansion and increased facilities for trade brought about by such competition.—Shipping & Engineering.

A Cantonese went for a foreign meal when the electric lights happened to be very bad. He alleges that it was this, and not inexperience, which caused him to stab himself in the nose with the fork. According to the "Canton Times" he is suing the Restaurant keeper.

About 2000 shareholders in the Yuch-Han railway met yesterday, to consider whether to turn the management over to a syndicate. Apparently the representative of the Ministry of Communications told them this would be illegal. Whereupon the meeting was sharply divided, chairs were thrown, and a fight occurred. When the Police got it stopped, the meeting dispersed with no business done. The "Canton Times" says another effort will be made.

THEY MAKE YOU FEEL GOOD.

THE pleasant purative effect experienced after taking Chamberlain's Tablets and the healthy condition of body and mind to which they contribute makes them feel that nothing is worth while. For sale by all Chemists and Stores.

## INDUSTRIAL FUTURE OF WOMEN.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

THURSDAY, February 27, 1919.

Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 5 Mindes Villas, Kowloon

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture,

Comprising—

Cherrywood drawing room suite,

Chesterfield sofa, easy chairs, carpet & rug, pictures,

etc., etc., etc.

Teak sideboard, extension dining table &

## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE  
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA ETC.

TO MARSEILLES &amp; LONDON

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

"NOKE", "NOKARA", "NELLOR"

Leave Hong Kong  
long about  
23rd February  
16th March  
6th AprilDue Marseilles  
about  
30th March  
17th April  
10th MayDue London  
about  
8th April  
26th May  
24th May

SINGAPORE TO BOMBAY

Leave Hong Kong  
long about  
23rd Feb. at DaylightDue Bombay about  
9th March

SHANGHAI TO KOBE &amp;c.

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AND APCAR LINE

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Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore,

Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

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KIOJUN MARU ..... due on or about 3rd Mar.

FOR JAPAN.

BORNEO MARU ..... due on or about 10th Mar.

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GENOA, Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

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SUEZ, ARIES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,

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HIMALAYA MARU ..... End of March.

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BURMA MARU ..... Thursday, 27th February.

BATAVIA, SAMARAN, SOUTHEAST ASIA—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

PEKING MARU ..... Middle of March.

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Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and

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MEXICO MARU ..... Monday, 17th Mar., at 3 p.m.

HAIKOU MARU ..... Tuesday, 25th February.

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KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers

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For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

KAIJO MARU ..... Thursday, 27th Feb., at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

JOSHIN MARU ..... Sunday, 23rd Feb., at 10 a.m.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	YUNNAN	Feb. 20, at 3 p.m.
WUHUA	HANGCHOW	Feb. 21, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SHINGHAI	Feb. 22, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Feb. 23, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHITAN	Feb. 27, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Mar. 1, at 3 p.m.

BALCOON ACCOMMODATION. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Nanking. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment to Woodcut.

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AGENTS.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHOYANG	SUNDAY, Feb. 23, Daylight.
TIENSIN	CHIPIANG	SUNDAY, Feb. 23, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	YUSANG	SUNDAY, Feb. 27, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	WONGANG	THURSDAY, Feb. 27, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	LUNGANG	FRIDAY, Feb. 28, at 8 a.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 p.m.
STRaits & CALCUTTA	YATSHING	SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily disengaged owing to the war, but is present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the a.s. "Kvalens" and "Vilse" carrying a

Singapore and Penang, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The a.s. "Van Warwijck" leaves Singapore approximately every

fortnight. The vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers and is fitted

with Electric Light and Fans, and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailing approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai.

Sometimes calling at Swatow, and carries a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets

are issued to all Northern and Yangtze ports in Shanghai. Through sailing are

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE  
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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave HONGKONG about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
NORE	23rd Feb., 1919	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	12th Mar., 1919	17th April	26th April
NELLORE	9th April, 1919	15th May	24th May

TO BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.		
S. S.	From Hongkong about	due Bombay about
"HEJAZ"	Send Feb. at Daylight	8th March

TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong about
"	"

Tickets Interchangeable with B.I.S.N. Coy. between ports, common to both Companies.  
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.  
Passengers may travel B.I. Company between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.  
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Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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DESTINATION STEAMER &amp; DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATES

Shanghai, Kobe &amp; Iyo Maru, 12,830 tons MON., 24th Feb., at 11 a.m.

Yokohama Shidzuoka Maru, 12,830 tons WED., 10th Mar., at 11 a.m.

Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Tango Maru, 13,760 tons FRI., 21st Feb., at 11 a.m.

Yokohama Nikko Maru, 9,900 tons MON., 31st Mar., at 11 a.m.

Shanghai, Moji &amp; Kobe

London or Liverpool via Mishima Maru, 15,980 tons MONDAY, 24th Feb., at 11 a.m.

Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez &amp; Port Said Sado Maru, 12,550 tons SATURDAY, 2nd Feb., at 11 a.m.

Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday 1st, Townsville, Brisbane, &amp; Sydney Kamakura Maru, 13,410 tons THURS., 26th Feb., at 11 a.m.

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco &amp; Panama Canal Tango Maru, 13,780 tons WED., 28th March, at 11 a.m.

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, &amp; Colombo Hwang Maru, 15,000 tons THURSDAY, 29th Feb.

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang &amp; Rangoon Akita Maru, 8,000 tons Beginning of March.

Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji Wireless Telegraphy.

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VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,

YOKKAICHI, &amp; YOKOHAMA.

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Next sailing from Hongkong:

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"Suwa Maru," MONDAY, 5th May, at 11 a.m.

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Telephone 291 &amp; 293.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1919. WONG PING WA, Manager.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

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Estimates furnished on application.

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No. 14, PANDA Street, Hongkong.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES	FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
Liverpool via Spore, Pang & Co. &c.	Mishima Maru	Nippon Yusen, Kaisha	On 24th Feb., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Shiryo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 5th March.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	On 26th Feb., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China Maru	China Mail Co. Ltd.	On 24th April.
New York via San Francisco, Japan &c.	Nakao	China Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.	On 7th March.
London via Liverpool & Co. &c.	Beira Castle	The British India Line	About 30th Feb.
Fushimi Maru	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	Beginning of March	
Africa Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	10th Feb.	
Empress of Russia	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	11th Feb.	
Empress of Japan	Canadian O. S. Ltd.	12th Feb.	
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango Maru	13th Feb.	
Australian Ports via Japan	Avio Maru	14th Feb.	
Avio Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	15th Feb.	
Seijo Maru	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	16th Feb.	
Wang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	17th Feb.	
Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	18th Feb.	
Sinkiang	Butterfield & Swire	19th Feb.	
Chingshing	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	20th Feb.	
Iyo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	21st Feb.	
Tientsin	Cardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	22nd Feb.	
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	23rd Feb.	
Takao via Swatow & Amoy	Tango Maru	24th Feb.	
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Yokohama Maru	25th Feb.	
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	26th Feb.	
Manila	P. & O. S. N. Co.	27th Feb.	
Singapore, Rançoor & Calcutta	Himalaya Maru	28th Feb.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Beginning of March	
Straits & Calcutta	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Beginning of March	
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Beginning of March	
Bombay, via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	Yokohama Maru	Beginning of March	

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**PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.****U. S. Mail Line.**

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

## The Sunshine Belt.

The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S. S. "COLOMBIA" WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20th, at 4 p.m.

S. S. "VENEZUELA" 21st Feb.

S. S. "ECUADOR" 22nd Feb.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendants on Passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

TELEPHONE 141.

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.**

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## HONGKONG - CANTON LINE.

Sailings - To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m. From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG - MACAO LINE.

Sailings - S. S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 8 a.m.).

S. S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).

S. S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

S. S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Theod. Cook &amp; Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

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It will make a great difference in your roof!

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HONGKONG

## THE Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS &amp; ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

## NEWS FROM HOME

London, Dec. 17.—A BRIGHTER CHRISTMAS. After a month of abnormally warm, damp and clammy weather, in which the whole island seemed enveloped in mist, Christmas is coming along with fine, bright, sharp weather.

The joy at the approach of definite peace, and the reflection of prosperous times for munition manufacturers and workers, are both to be seen in the enormous trade that is being done at all the shops. Many of the big stores, in fact, have had to close every hour or so in order to deal with the customers inside before admitting a fresh rush. Nor are the high prices that prevail daunting them. I have just passed through a store where a leather worker was buying a toy for an eighteen-months-old baby. He bought a gilded cage with a mechanical bird inside that sang on being wound up, and he paid over 24 for it. That will indicate the fact that those who are able to spend are indulging their fancies, even though they may never be able to do it again.

With over a million people in London above the normal, prices of everything, especially foods, and drinks, remain as high as ever, and the supplies seem to be decreased. Perhaps it is this household problem that accounts in a large measure for the considerable way in which women voted for the Labour Party last Saturday, for the Labour party were the only people to promise any definite steps to check profiteering.

There has been a great consumption of wines, and the supplies are very short, so those who intend to jubilate this Christmas and New Year with the aid of lubricants will soon find their bill mounting up. A decent champagne, for example, is 2s shillings a bottle, as against about half that price in pre-war days. Red French wines are almost unobtainable.

Every restaurant of note is already booked up entirely for New Year's Eve, the price for dinner, exclusive of wines, running at about 25 shillings a head.

There are thousands of women, and some thousands of men, now discharged from munition works, but the system of three months unemployment payments is so far enabling them to take a rest or look for other work, and except for the women in some places there is little unrest. The pinch may come later, though Lord Inchape, and others predict that there is much more likelihood of there being three jobs for one man, than three men for one job. The great need it is generally agreed, is efficiency and production. If Labour will put an end to the "can't" policy of restricting output, nobody will object to high wages and a higher standard of living than before the war, but England is bound to suffer if the resumption of trade union rules brings back the old habit of discouraging the workmen who try to do their maximum of work. That is the real crux of the future relations of capital and labour in this country.

## A PEACE ARMY.

The army of officials that has assembled at Paris to take part in the Peace Conference is such that a cynic has remarked that it will cost almost as much to secure peace as to pursue war. England has sent over about five hundred Government officials and clerks, including doctors and nurses to look after any of them who may fall ill. It is currently reported that all the favoured Government officials managed to get included on some excuse or other, and each of them got a gratuity of £30 to array themselves becomingly for the trip. At the public expense, that is not such a bad wind-up to the revelry of war expenditure.

America has sent about the same number of pressmen, cinematographers and such like, to say nothing of the actual officials connected with President Wilson's triumphal trip to the sister republic. So if all the countries concerned act on the same scale, Paris hotels ought to do well in the next few months.

But is it not entitled in keeping with our departmental administration? We might have thought that after four years of war some sort of business supervision would have been achieved in Government departments. It is well known that in the first two years of the war business men who offered their services were hurried down sharply, for permanent officialdom was deeply suspicious of anybody who had been trained in commerce or affairs. But we were told that had been altered when Lloyd George took the helm. Nevertheless it has taken a clerk to discover that hundreds of clerks had been employed on the useless task of counting dummy food coupons that were never intended to be used, and hundred more did nothing, except read novels, play cards or sew and knit. Surely Lord Rosebery put the point. "We usually muddle through somehow."

## KING CHARLES REAPPEARS.

The statue of King Charles on his charger that looks down Whitehall from Trafalgar Square, has been uncased and exposed to the daylight once more. Admirers of the Stuart line and a few still exist, but

claim the woman as she went out. "I know there was some catch in it."

## A SLUMBER OF TWO CENTURIES.

To the philosophical historian of the future," says Mr. Wells, "the efforts of the governing and leading people of Great Britain to get together, to 'explain' necessities, to supplement the frightful gaps in the understanding of every class by hastily improvised organisations, by speeches, Press campaigns, posters, circulars, cinema shows, parades and proclamations; hasty, fitful, ill-conducted and sometimes dishonestly conducted appeals though they were, will be far more interesting than any story of battles and campaigns. They remind one of a hand scrabbling in the dark for something long rejected and now found to be vitally important; they are like voices calling in a dark confusion. They were England seeking to comprehend herself, and her situation after the slumber of two centuries."

treatings this absurd regard for Charles with great solemnity, but the wags are making great fun out of the way the statue was sandbagged and ironed in to protect it of all the statues in London—from the air raiders. Some irreverent wits have printed alleged

interviews with his Majesty on his

reappearance, winding up with the declaration that in the decision as to the fate of the Kaiser England has

the precedent of—and here Charles

gently his own neck.

## COMMERCIAL FLYING.

Since the issue of the report on

aerial transport there has been a

marked growth of interest in the

various schemes for establishing

postal and commercial air services

after the war. It is recognised how-

ever, that the science of flying has

still a good deal to learn before

complete confidence in the mind of

the public will be established, say, in

a service between Hongkong and

London, via Ceylon and Egypt.

The war seems to have stimulated

the craze. Soldiers on leave have

felt the need of some nervous stimulant,

and I have several times come

across men in khaki, some of them

volunteers from the Far East, who

during their stay in London have

been continually under the influence

of drugs. One of them spoke to me

in terms of extreme loathing of the

women and men of the underworld

who tried to immense profit on this

demand, but he himself, having

tasted the exhilaration of cocaine,

snuffed up through the nose, had not

strength enough to stand against the

passion. He gradually grew worse

and he was carried aboard his ship

when his leave was up.

Just as in China when the opium

traffic was restricted, there started up

a demand for morphia, so the doctors

declare the liquor restrictions have

caused many to resort to drugs.

The traffic is risky, but the profits

huge. Cocaine, for example, can be

brought in "in such small compass

that it is easy to evade the Customs

officials." It can be obtained through

such people as attendants at theatre

and other dressing rooms, at £10 a

tiny box. The harpies who thrive

on the degradation of others do not,

you may be sure, neglect so lucrative

a trade. Now, it is to be hoped, that

the stimulated activity of the police

will serve to seek out the real big

operators behind the petty pedlars.

With plenty of publicity and ample

punishment there may be hope of

checking the growing evil, which at

first attracts young and thoughtless

daubers with the gay life, then grips

them until their moral, physical and

mental degradation swift and sure.

## A PEACE ARMY.

The army of officials that has assembled at Paris to take part in the Peace Conference is such that a cynic has remarked that it will cost almost as much to secure peace as to pursue war. England has sent over about five hundred Government officials and clerks, including doctors and nurses to look after any of them who may fall ill. It is currently reported that all the favoured Government officials managed to get included on some excuse or other, and each of them got a gratuity of £30 to array themselves becomingly for the trip. At the public expense, that is not such a bad wind-up to the revelry of war expenditure.

America has sent about the same

number of pressmen, cinematographers and such like, to say nothing of the actual officials connected with President Wilson's triumphal trip to the sister republic. So if all the countries concerned act on the same scale, Paris hotels ought to do well in the next few months.

But is it not entitled in keeping

with our departmental administration?

We might have thought that after four years of war some sort of

business supervision would have been

achieved in Government departments.

It is well known that in the first two

years of the war business men who

offered their services were hurried

down sharply, for permanent

officialdom was deeply suspicious

of anybody who had been trained

in commerce or affairs. But we were

told that had been altered when

Lloyd George took the helm. Never-

theless it has taken a clerk to discover

that hundreds of clerks had been

employed on the useless task of

counting dummy food coupons that

were never intended to be used, and

hundred more did nothing, except

read novels, play cards or sew and

knit. Surely Lord Rosebery put

the point. "We usually muddle through somehow."

## KING CHARLES REAPPEARS.

The statue of King Charles on his charger that looks down Whitehall from Trafalgar Square, has been uncased and exposed to the daylight once more. Admirers of the Stuart line and a few still exist, but

## THE IMBROGLIO IN PEKING.

## DANGER OF MILITARISM.

The Peking Correspondent of the "N.C. Daily News" wrote on Feb. 10—

Greater publicity is essential to an understanding of the situation which now exists between China and Japan. On the surface it appears as if matters were proceeding smoothly and amicably, but this is far from being true. Militarism, in spite of the victory in Europe, is rampant in the Far East, and unless attention be directed to present developments in the Orient there is grave danger of the evil against which the world rose in arms being perpetuated.

The facts would speak for themselves, were they known. What passes as facts are so much camouflage. The visit of the Japanese Minister to the Waichiau a week ago is described as a friendly one. Doubtless, it was. Politeness and decorum distinguished the conversation. Nevertheless, the occasion was taken to make certain demands upon China. The Japanese Minister made it apparent that Japan disapproved of the diplomatic attitude of the Chinese delegates in Paris.

Mr. Obata made it clear that if China disregarded the wishes of his Government, Japan would take whatever steps were deemed necessary to maintain her prestige. In 1915 the maintenance of Japan's prestige involved the presentation of an ultimatum to China. Such an overt

act would certainly not be attempted at this period, but all the same the threat is made. Mr. Obata probably believes himself that his visit was of a friendly nature. To offer a warning to Peking became, however, the best way to sell by their birthright for a mess of potage, are found in almost every branch of the public service. The inducements offered to make them serve Japanese interests are well known to call for statement.

By intrigue, by indirect methods Japan also works to attain her domination of China. Peaceful penetration was the German name for this policy, but it would be unkind to describe the operations of an Ally by the same term. Chinese willing to sell by their birthright for a mess of potage, are found in almost every branch of the public service. The inducements offered to make them serve Japanese interests are well known to call for statement.

Japan has been no less successful in controlling the Government by financial means. The present administration is so deeply enmeshed that it dare not disclose the engagements into which it has entered in its entirety. It is entirely at the mercy of Japan. If it declines to accede to Japanese wishes, its support will be withdrawn and it will crumble immediately. This is a bold statement, but it is not a reckless one. It is made with full knowledge of the facts.

The Japanese Minister deplores the "exaggerated" reports which have appeared in the Press and describes them as maliciously untrue. The Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs also announces that Mr. Obata's visit was of a friendly nature, and deprecates the outburst of public opinion against Japan. Why? Because if Japanese financial aid were withdrawn the present Government would fall. Its continued existence is proof positive of Japanese unofficial support.

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According to the decision to refrain from giving China any financial assistance either in the form of a loan or otherwise, calculated to create apprehension that it might foment political complications in that country. The Government cannot, however, undertake to discourage any financial and economic enterprises of their nations, so long as they are the natural and legitimate outgrowth of the special relations between the two neighbouring and friendly nations.

Such very lucrative financial and economic enterprises are being carried on. The Government's need for money is the opportunity of the Japanese financier, who, being in a position to dictate his own terms, is not likely to enter into an unprofitable transaction.

It is not to the advantage of Japan that this Government and all that it represents should be eliminated. The present Government is so involved in innumerable agreements, mostly secret, that it cannot risk publicity and it is felt that even after the fall of the government, it will continue its military policy. For that reason, the strictest investigation of the relations between the two countries is imperative, for attempts will be made to avoid complete publicity of secret agreements and documents. It will be contended that agreements of a commercial nature should not be disclosed. That excuse is being heard already. The validity must be challenged. The public opinion should be demanded. Otherwise wrongs and injustices may be perpetrated which it is the object of the Peace Conference to remove. If the several secret agreements in question are not disclosed at the Peace Conference, and action taken in respect of them, it follows that the position of the present Government is not clear. The Chinese delegates at the Peace Conference are endeavouring to regain her lost sovereignty and all liberty-loving people hope that they will succeed. They can only succeed if Europe and America really understand the extent to which the nation has lost its independence. The Obata incident furnishes an example.

In plain language, it is nothing less than an attempt to defeat the objects of the incipient League of Nations by depriving China of free and unfettered representation at the Peace Conference. If the facts were known, it would mean that Japan could not pose as a champion of freedom and an enemy of militarism. Japan would have good reason to feel that she was indeed placed in an embarrassing position.

By far the most important factor in this imbroglio is the position of the Chinese Government. The Chinese Government is anxious to retain the present administration.

No criticism is intended of President Hsu Shih-chang, whose lofty conception of duty and honour is beyond all praise. This writing is intended to show that the present Government tests its military force, and that this military force is maintained by money derived from outside the country. That problem must be faced if peace is to be brought to China. To be solved the problem must be stated.

## HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

## New York, Jan. 7.



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

## GERMAN SITUATION.

LONDON, February 18th. A message from Berlin says the situation in Germany is daily becoming more precarious owing to the great activity of the Spartacists.

A general strike has now broken out in the Ruhr regions. The strikers at Essen have declared that not a single ton of coal shall be given at present to the Government and the strike will be continued until the socialisation of the Ruhr mining industry takes place, and the Government troops are recalled.

The Spartacists are directing the entire movement. Alarming reports from Wiesbaden state that the Post Office there is occupied by the military, and troops are held in readiness.

The strike of employes at the large works in Berlin is assuming large proportions; over sixty thousand have struck and it is expected that Berlin will be shrouded shortly.

Later reports state that the Spartacists have suppressed the newspapers in the Ruhr region, while armed Spartacists from Essen, Dusseldorf and other places are pouring in to Aueleben, which is apparently the centre of the movement.

COPENHAGEN, February 17th.

A message from Wiesbaden states:—The *Volkszeitung* states that Count Erckendorff von Kautz has resigned.

BALE, February 18th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that Count von Kautz resigned after the signature of the Armistice. The Government asked him to remain.

AMSTERDAM, February 19th.

Meetings continue to be held throughout Germany protesting against the "plots" of the German military and the retention of prisoners.

Herr Erzberger sent a long communication to Marshal Foch, refusing to place the German mercantile marine at the disposal of the Entente, unless agreements were reached assuring Germany's food supply and safeguarding German crews.

## RHINELAND.

LONDON, February 17th. In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Guest, for Mr. Winston Churchill, stated that the Allies were considering the question of the Rhineland, which was recoverable from Germany under the armistice terms.

## ARMISTICE TERMS.

PARIS, February 18th. The Armistice Commissioners are discussing the quota of troops which Germany can be allowed to retain and to which she must immediately reduce her establishments.

The reduction of men and war material must be accompanied by a corresponding reduction of Germany's capacity to produce guns and munitions, which will entail the destruction or transformation of a certain proportion of her armament factories. The Allies also intend to forbid Germany to keep troops in certain German provinces.

The French case, regarding the left bank of the Rhine and the security of France's eastern frontier, might thus be met.

PARIS, February 17th.

The Armistice discussions will be resumed on February 18th when Marshal Foch returns from Treves.

It is almost certain that the final naval peace terms will include the complete destruction of the fortifications of Heligoland and the Kiel Canal, opening the latter to ordinary traffic, and leaving Germany with a navy only sufficient for defensive purposes.

## INHUMANITY TO POLES.

PARIS, February 17th. The Polish Foreign Minister acquainted the Allies with the Germans' inhuman treatment of the first batch of repatriated Polish deportees, comprising 20,000 men and women and 650 children, who were conveyed to the Polish frontier by day and night, in open trucks, in twenty-one degrees of frost, causing the death of fifty-six children. While they were at the frontier station, the Germans robbed their money, foot-wear and extra clothing and detained men of fifteen to thirty-five years.

## AUSTRIA.

COPENHAGEN, February 17th. A message from Vienna, dated February 11th, states that the result of the elections of the National Assembly, so far, were:—Social Democrats, 11; Christian Socialists, 11; German National, 2; Burgen, 1; Democrat, 1; Czech, 1; Jewish National, 1. Six women were also elected.

## THE INFLUENZA SCOURGE.

LONDON, February 17th. Influenza is spreading rapidly in Edinburgh. Last week 100 deaths occurred throughout Edinburgh, of which 90 developed pneumonia.

In Glasgow there were 202 fatal cases. The authorities state that the epidemic is of a much worse type than the previous outbreak.

At Newcastle there were 94 deaths compared with 43 in the previous week.

## ALARMING STATE OF AFFAIRS IN AUSTRALIA.

A message from Sydney states that influenza is increasing business throughout the Commonwealth. Fifty thousand have been received. The streets of Melbourne and Sydney are deserted. Melbourne hospitals are unable to take any more patients.

## M.P.S. AND DOMINIONS.

A meeting of members of the House of Commons, specially interested in the case, decided to form an Overseas Parliamentary Committee with Mr. Newton Killock Cooke as Secretary.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## LABOUR.

LONDON, February 18th. Work will be resumed in Glasgow on Thursday, the men accepting the employers' terms for a forty-seven-hour week, pending a national settlement.

Work is being resumed in Belfast.

The Ministry of Labour announces that the Government is calling a National Industrial Conference on February 27th at the Central Hall, Westminster, and states that the purpose is to provide a opportunity for members of the Government to meet representatives of the industries of the country in order to discuss the prevalent industrial unrest, and obtain the views of employers and workpeople on the subject. Invitations are being issued widely with a view to making the Conference fully representative of the industrial community.

## BOATS DUE TO ARRIVE AND DEPART.

## VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FEBRUARY 21. SADO MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan, with mail.

FEBRUARY 22. NORE, P. and O., from Yokohama.

FEBRUARY 23. SHINYO MARU, T.K.K., from San Francisco, with mail.

FEBRUARY 24. AGAPENOR, B. and S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 1. RIOJUN MARU, D. & Co., from Japan, with mail.

MARCH 5. FUSHIMI MARU, N.Y.K., from Seattle, with mail.

MARCH 8. FANYO MARU, T.K.K., from Valparaiso.

LAOMEDON, B. and S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 10. BORNEO MARU, D. & Co., from Java, with mail.

MARCH 13. EURIYLOCUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 15. PROTEISLAUS, B. and S., from Singapore.

MARCH 19. NANKING, China Mail, from San Francisco, with mail.

MARCH 23. TELEMACHUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 24. PERSIA MARU, T.K.K., from San Francisco, with mail.

MARCH 26. PELEUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 28. HORUTO MARU, D. & Co., from Java.

MARCH 29. TELAMON, B. & S., from Liverpool.

## DEPARTING VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 21. TANGO MARU, N.Y.K., for Nagasaki.

MISHIMA MARU, N.Y.K., for London.

SADO MARU, N.Y.K., for Liverpool.

TEIRESTAS, B. and S., for London.

FEBRUARY 23. NORE, P. and O., for London, via Marseilles.

FEBRUARY 24. IYO MARU, N.Y.K., for Japan.

AGAMEMNON, B. and S., for Liverpool.

FEBRUARY 25. AFRICA MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria.

FEBRUARY 26. EL PENOR, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

COLOMBIA, Pacific Mail, for San Francisco.

FEBRUARY 28. DIPUNAS, J.C.J.L., for Java.

MARCH 1. AGAPENOR, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

MARCH 2. LAOMEDON, B. and S., for Japan.

AFRICA MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria and Vancouver.

MARCH 5. RIOJUN MARU, D. & Co., for Java.

SHINYO MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.

MARCH 11. HYSON, B. and S., for London.

ATREUS, B. and S., for Liverpool.

MARCH 12. BORNEO MARU, D. & Co., for Japan.

MARCH 13. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, Canadian Pacific, for Vancouver.

MARCH 14. EURIYLOCUS, B. & S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

MARCH 17. CHICAGO MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria and Vancouver.

MARCH 20. TELEMACHUS, B. & S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

MARCH 21. ANYO MARU, T.K.K., for South America.

MARCH 22. FUSHIMI MARU, N.Y.K., for Seattle.

MARCH 24. PELEUS, B. & S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

MARCH 25. PYRRHUS, B. & S., for London.

MARCH 27. NANKING, China Mail, for San Francisco.

MARCH 29. PERSIA MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.

MARCH 30. HOKUTO MARU, D. & Co., for Japan.

MARCH 30. PROTEISLAUS, B. and S., for Seattle.

MARCH 31. EURIYLOCUS, B. & S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

MARCH 32. ANYO MARU, T.K.K., for South America.

MARCH 33. FUSHIMI MARU, N.Y.K., for Seattle.

MARCH 34. PELEUS, B. & S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

MARCH 35. PYRRHUS, B. & S., for London.

MARCH 37. NANKING, China Mail, for San Francisco.

MARCH 39. PERSIA MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.

MARCH 40. HOKUTO MARU, D. & Co., for Japan.

MARCH 40. PROTEISLAUS, B. and S., for Seattle.

MARCH 41. EURIYLOCUS, B. & S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

MARCH 42. ANYO MARU, T.K.K., for South America.

MARCH 43. FUSHIMI MARU, N.Y.K., for Seattle.

MARCH 44. PELEUS, B. & S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

MARCH 45. PYRRHUS, B. & S., for London.

MARCH 47. NANKING, China Mail, for San Francisco.

MARCH 49. PERSIA MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.

MARCH 50. HOKUTO MARU, D. & Co., for Japan.

MARCH 50. PROTEISLAUS, B. and S., for Seattle.

MARCH 51. EURIYLOCUS, B. & S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

MARCH 52. ANYO MARU, T.K.K., for South America.

MARCH 53. FUSHIMI MARU, N.Y.K., for Seattle.

MARCH 54. PELEUS, B. & S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

MARCH 55. PYRRHUS, B. & S., for London.

MARCH 57. NANKING, China Mail, for San Francisco.

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MARCH 64. PELEUS, B. & S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

MARCH 65. PYRRHUS, B. & S., for London.

MARCH 67. NANKING, China Mail, for San Francisco.

MARCH 69. PERSIA MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.

MARCH 70. HOKUTO MARU, D. & Co., for Japan.

MARCH 70. PROTEISLAUS, B. and S., for Seattle.

MARCH 71. EURIYLOCUS, B. & S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

MARCH 72. ANYO MARU, T.K.K., for South America.

MARCH 73. FUSHIMI MARU, N.Y.K., for Seattle.

MARCH 74. PELEUS, B. & S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

MARCH 75. PYRRHUS, B. & S., for London.

MARCH 77. NANKING, China Mail, for San Francisco.

MARCH 79. PERSIA MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.

MARCH 80. HOKUTO MARU, D. & Co., for Japan.

MARCH 80. PROTEISLAUS, B. and S., for Seattle.

MARCH 81. EURIYLOCUS, B. & S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

MARCH 82. ANYO MAR